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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/725,587	TSUJIMOTO, HIROYUKI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	KENAN CEHIC	2416	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 8-10, 12 and 13 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Newly submitted claims 8-10, 12-13 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons:

For claim 8, the claims are directed to changing the operating speed of each devices in a route to a destination of a transmission, where the speed is determined based on negotiation.

For claim 12, the claim are directed towards changing the operational speed of an interface when changing from a low speed to a high speed, and deciding to return to a high speed based on negotiation with another device, where such a return is done by a reset of the operating state of the interface.

Since applicant has received 8-10, 12-13 withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1-7, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant

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art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

For claim 1-7, 11, the original disclosure fails to disclose where **the interface devices negotiates using the first, second and third information to determine a transmission rate** (and subsequently changes the operation speed according to the determined rate), where the interface devices store in a register a first information of a transmission capacity of the interface device itself, second information of a transmission rate that is presently possible, and third information of a transmission rate to be switched to next. A the examiner fails to see where the specification discloses such features and further the applicant has not pointed out specific support in the specification for such limitations.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. Claims 1-3, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by IEEE Std 802.3u-1995 (hereinafter D1) in view of Tetsushi (US 6,198,820)

For claim 1, D1 discloses an interface device for performing data transmission (see pages 27-28; see fig 21-1, 21.1.4 “linked device....device at the other end of the link”; see pages 37-38 Figure 22-1, “The interface...both 10 Mb/s...100 Mb/s data rates...transmit and receive data paths”) with a further device connected coupled to a network (see pages 27-28; see fig 21-1, 21.1.4 “linked device....device at the other end of the link”) at any of a plurality of transmission rates that are regulated (see page 51-53, 22.2.4 “Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement...Speed Selection...Link speed can be selected via...Auto-negotiation process...Auto-negotiation is enabled, bit...can...be written...”; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 “register 4....Technology Ability Field....technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation...”; see page 344-345, 28B.2 “10BaseT....100Base-T4...priority resolution...ability is chosen...”; see page 56 “100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s”; see pages 37-38 Figure 22-1, “The interface...both 10 Mb/s...100 Mb/s data rates...”), the interface comprising

register adapted to store first information of a transmission capacity of the interface device itself (see page 51, 22.2.4 “Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement”; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 “register 4....Technology Ability Field....”; see page 344-345, 28B.2 “10BaseT....100Base-T4”; see page 56 “100

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Mb/s...10 Mb/s”; capacity is 100 Mb/s), second information of a transmission rate that is presently possible (see page 51, 22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement”; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 “register 4...Technology Ability Field...technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation...”; see page 344-345, 28B.2 “10BaseT...100Base-T4”; see page 56 “100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s”; interface capable of speeds), and third information of a transmission rate to be switched to next (see page 51-53, 22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement...Speed Selection...Link speed can be selected via...Auto-negotiation process...Auto-negotiation is enabled, bit...can...be written...”; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 “register 4...Technology Ability Field...technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation...”; see page 344-345, 28B.2 “10BaseT...100Base-T4...priority resolution...”; see page 56 “100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s”; see pages), wherein the interface device negotiates with the further device using the first, second, and third information to determine a transmission rate (see page 51-53, 22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement...Speed Selection...Link speed can be selected via...Auto-negotiation process...Auto-negotiation is enabled, bit...can...be written...”; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 “register 4...Technology Ability Field...technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation...”; see page 344-345, 28B.2 “10BaseT...100Base-T4...priority resolution...ability is chosen...”; see page 56 “100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s”); and the transmission rate control circuit changes the operation speed of the interface device in

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accordance with the determined transmission rate (see page 51-53, 22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement...Speed Selection...Link speed can be selected via...Auto-negotiation process...Auto-negotiation is enabled, bit...can...be written..."; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 "register 4...Technology Ability Field...technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation..."; see page 344-345, 28B.2 "10BaseT...100Base-T4...priority resolution...ability is chosen..."; see page 56 "100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s"; see pages 37-39 Figure 22-1, "The interface...both 10 Mb/s...100 Mb/s data rates...difference between 10 Mb/s and 100 Mb/s operation...clock frequency..."; page 42 "TX_CLK...frequency of 25 Mhz...2.5 MHz...").

For claim 2, D1 discloses wherein the switching of the transmission rate is executed when a request to switch to a different transmission rate is received from the further device (see page 51-53, 22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement...Speed Selection...Link speed can be selected via...Auto-negotiation process...Auto-negotiation is enabled, bit...can...be written...";page 235-236 "Link code word...operational modes...; page 239-241, "28.2.1... contain the base link Code word...28.2.1.2..Link code word encoding...Technology Ability..." see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 "register 4...Technology Ability Field...technologies supported...management to Auto-Negotiate to an alternative common mode...link partner ability register...received Link Code word..."; pages 255-256 "negotiate "back" to the 10Base-T" see page 344-345, 28B.2 "10BaseT...100Base-T4...priority

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resolution...ability is chosen...”; see page 56 “100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s”; see pages 37-38

Figure 22-1, “The interface...both 10 Mb/s...100 Mb/s data rates...”)

For claim 11, D1 discloses an interface device for performing data transmission (see pages 27-28; see fig 21-1, 21.1.4 “linked device....device at the other end of the link”; see pages 37-38 Figure 22-1, “The interface...both 10 Mb/s...100 Mb/s data rates...transmit and receive data paths”) with a further device connected coupled to a network (see pages 27-28; see fig 21-1, 21.1.4 “linked device....device at the other end of the link”) at any of a plurality of transmission rates that are regulated (see page 51-53, 22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement...Speed Selection...Link speed can be selected via...Auto-negotiation process...Auto-negotiation is enabled, bit...can...be written...”; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 “register 4....Technology Ability Field....technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation...”; see page 344-345, 28B.2 “10BaseT....100Base-T4...priority resolution...ability is chosen...”; see page 56 “100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s”; see pages 37-38 Figure 22-1, “The interface...both 10 Mb/s...100 Mb/s data rates...”), the interface comprising registering first information of a transmission capacity of the interface device itself (see page 51, 22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement”; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 “register 4....Technology Ability Field....”; see page 344-345, 28B.2 “10BaseT....100Base-T4”; see page 56 “100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s”; capacity is 100 Mb/s), second information of a transmission rate that is presently possible (see page 51,

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22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement"; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 "register 4...Technology Ability Field...technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation..."; see page 344-345, 28B.2 "10BaseT...100Base-T4"; see page 56 "100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s"; interface capable of speeds), and third information of a transmission rate to be switched to next (see page 51-53, 22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement...Speed Selection...Link speed can be selected via...Auto-negotiation process...Auto-negotiation is enabled, bit...can...be written..."; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 "register 4...Technology Ability Field...technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation..."; see page 344-345, 28B.2 "10BaseT...100Base-T4...priority resolution..."; see page 56 "100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s"; see pages), the plurality of devices negotiate with each other using the first, second, and third information to determine a transmission rate (see page 51-53, 22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement...Speed Selection...Link speed can be selected via...Auto-negotiation process...Auto-negotiation is enabled, bit...can...be written..."; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 "register 4...Technology Ability Field...technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation..."; see page 344-345, 28B.2 "10BaseT...100Base-T4...priority resolution...ability is chosen..."; see page 56 "100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s";), and the transmission rate control circuit changes the operation speed of the interface device in accordance with the determined transmission rate (see page 51-53, 22.2.4 "Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation

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Advertisement...Speed Selection...Link speed can be selected via...Auto-negotiation process...Auto-negotiation is enabled, bit...can...be written...”; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 “register 4...Technology Ability Field...technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation...”; see page 344-345, 28B.2 “10BaseT...100Base-T4...priority resolution...ability is chosen...”; see page 56 “100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s”; see pages 37-39 Figure 22-1, “The interface...both 10 Mb/s...100 Mb/s data rates...difference between 10 Mb/s and 100 Mb/s operation...clock frequency...”; page 42 “TX_CLK...frequency of 25 Mhz...2.5 MHz...”), wherein the changing the rate of the at least one of the plurality of devices includes changing the rate of each device in accordance with the determined transmission rate (see page 51-53, 22.2.4 “Table 6...Register Address...4...Auto-negotiation Advertisement...Speed Selection...Link speed can be selected via...Auto-negotiation process...Auto-negotiation is enabled, bit...can...be written...”; see pages 249-250, 28.2.4.1.3 “register 4...Technology Ability Field...technologies supported...alternative common mode...preferred mode of operation...”; see page 344-345, 28B.2 “10BaseT...100Base-T4...priority resolution...ability is chosen...”; see page 56 “100 Mb/s...10 Mb/s”; see pages 37-39 Figure 22-1, “The interface...both 10 Mb/s...100 Mb/s data rates...difference between 10 Mb/s and 100 Mb/s operation...clock frequency...”; page 42 “TX_CLK...frequency of 25 Mhz...2.5 MHz...”).

D1 does not explicitly explain / disclose the following:

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For claim 1 ,a transmission rate control circuit configured to generate a switch signal that changes an operation speed of the interface device when the transmission rate must be switched; and a clock generation circuit configured to change a frequency in response to the switch signal and generate a clock signal having the changed frequency;

For claim 3, wherein the transmission rate control circuit switches to a transmission rate enabling low-speed transmission during low-speed transmission and switches to a transmission rate enabling high-speed transmission when high-speed transmission is required

For claim 11, configuring a transmission rate control circuit to change operation speed of at least one

of a plurality of devices when a transmission rate must be switched; changing the operation speed of the at least one of the plurality of devices based on the configured transmission rate control circuit; and wherein said configuring the transmission rate control circuit includes configuring the transmission rate control circuit to generate a switch signal that changes the operation speed of the interface device, the method further comprising: configuring a clock generation circuit to change a frequency in response to the switch signal to generate a clock signal having the changed frequency; changing the operation speed of each device in accordance with the determined transmission rate.

Tetsushi from the same or similar field of endeavor discloses the following features:

For claim 1, a transmission rate control circuit (see fig 3; 1b-1 and col 7 lines 20-25

“baud rate setting register...set a baud rate (transmission speed)”) configured to generate

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a switch signal that changes an operation speed (see fig 3; Switching signal and col 7 lines 25- 65 “ switching device...switches a frequency used according to the setting of the clock setting register” and col 8 lines 1-40 “switches the output signal...12.6 MHz...32.768 KHz...600bps...2400 bps...” and fig 5, External clocks used) the interface device (see fig 3) when the transmission rate must be switched (see col 7 lines 20-65 “baud rate setting register...set a baud rate (transmission speed)...given baud rate clock can be output” and col 8 lines 1-40 “switches the output signal...12.6 MHz...32.768 KHz...600bps...2400 bps...” and fig 5, Baud rates) and a clock generation circuit (see fig 3, 2b, 6b-1, 1b-2) configured to change a frequency in response to the switch signal and generate a clock signal having the changed frequency (see fig 3; Switching signal and col 7 lines 25- 67 “ switching device...switches a frequency used according to the setting of the clock setting register” and col 8 lines 1-40 “switches the output signal...12.6 MHz...32.768 KHz...600bps...2400 bps...” and fig 5, External clocks used).

For claim 3, Tetsushi discloses wherein the transmission rate control circuit (see fig 3; 1b-1 and col 7 lines 20-25 “baud rate setting register...set a baud rate (transmission speed)”) switches to a transmission rate enabling low-speed transmission during low-speed transmission (see col 7 lines 50-65 “baud rate is 600 bps...” and col 8 lines 25-50 “transmission speeds...600bps” and fig 6, Baud Rates) and switches to a transmission rate enabling high-speed transmission when high-speed transmission is required (see fig 5; Baud rates see col 7 lines 50-65 “baud rate is 2400 bps...” and col 8 lines 25-50 “transmission speeds...2400 bps”).

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For claim 11, Tetsushi discloses configuring a transmission rate control circuit (see fig 3; 1b-1 and col 7 lines 20-57 “baud rate setting register...set a baud rate (transmission speed)”) to change operation speed (see fig 3; Switching signal and col 7 lines 25- 65 “switching device...switches a frequency used according to the setting of the clock setting register” and col 8 lines 1-40 “switches the output signal...12.6 MHz...32.768 KHz...600bps...2400 bps...” and fig 5, External clocks used) of at least one of a plurality of devices (see fig 3;1b, External device) when a transmission rate must be switched (see col 7 lines 20-65 “baud rate setting register...set a baud rate (transmission speed)...given baud rate clock can be output” and col 8 lines 1-40 “switches the output signal...12.6 MHz...32.768 KHz...600bps...2400 bps...” and fig 5. Baud rates); and changing the operation speed (see fig 3; Switching signal and col 7 lines 25- 67 “switching device...switches a frequency used according to the setting of the clock setting register” and col 8 lines 1-40 “switches the output signal...12.6 MHz...32.768 KHz...600bps...2400 bps...” and fig 5, External clocks used) of the at least one of the plurality of devices based (see fig 3;1b, External device) on the configured transmission rate control circuit (see fig 3; 1b-1 and col 7 lines 20-57 “baud rate setting register...set a baud rate (transmission speed)”),

wherein said configuring the transmission rate control circuit includes (see fig 3; 1b-1 and col 7 lines 20-25 “baud rate setting register...set a baud rate (transmission speed)”) configuring the transmission rate control circuit (see fig 3; 1b-1 and col 7 lines 20-25 “baud rate setting register...set a baud rate (transmission speed)”) to generate a switch signal that changes an operation speed (see fig 3; Switching signal and col 7 lines 25- 65

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“ switching device...switches a frequency used according to the setting of the clock setting register” and col 8 lines 1-40 “switches the output signal...12.6 MHz...32.768 KHz...600bps...2400 bps...” and fig 5, External clocks used) the interface device (see fig 3) when the transmission rate must be switched (see col 7 lines 20-65 “baud rate setting register...set a baud rate (transmission speed)...given baud rate clock can be output” and col 8 lines 1-40 “switches the output signal...12.6 MHz...32.768 KHz...600bps...2400 bps...” and fig 5. Baud rates) and configuring a clock generation circuit (see fig 3, 2b, 6b-1, 1b-2) configured to change a frequency in response to the switch signal and generate a clock signal having the changed frequency (see fig 3; Switching signal and col 7 lines 25- 67 “ switching device...switches a frequency used according to the setting of the clock setting register” and col 8 lines 1-40 “switches the output signal...12.6 MHz...32.768 KHz...600bps...2400 bps...” and fig 5, External clocks used); changing the operation speed of each device in accordance with the determined transmission rate (see col 7 lines 20-65 “baud rate setting register...set a baud rate (transmission speed)...given baud rate clock can be output” and col 8 lines 1-40 “switches the output signal...12.6 MHz...32.768 KHz...600bps...2400 bps...” and fig 5. Baud rates)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of D1 by using the features, as taught by Tetsushi, in order to provide a power saving technique by using a lower clock frequency (see Tetsushi col 2-3, col 8 lines 25-50).

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4. Claim 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by IEEE Std 802.3u-1995 (hereinafter D1) in view of Tetsushi (US 6,198,820) as applied to claim 1, further in view of Domon et al (US 6,950,408 B1).

For claim 4, D1 and Tetsushi disclose all the claimed invention as described above.

D1 and Tetsushi are silent about:

For claim 4, wherein a transmission rate control circuit switches to a transmission rate enabling minimum speed transmission operation when starting operation for connection to the network

Domon et al, from the same or similar field of endeavor, teaches the interface device (see Figure 1), wherein a transmission rate control circuit (see Figure 1, 41) switches to a transmission rate enabling minimum speed transmission operation (see column 8 lines 46-49 and 54-62) when starting operation for connection to the network (see column 8 lines 40-46).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of D1 and Tetsushi by using the features, as taught by Domon, in order to provide configuration data at the lowest supported speed so that all nodes in the network, which might only support the lowest speed, are configured correctly.

5. Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by IEEE Std 802.3u-1995 (hereinafter D1) in view of Tetsushi (US 6,198,820) as applied to claim 1, further in view of Cook et al (5,504,757).

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For claims 6, 7, D1 and Tetsushi disclose all the claimed invention as described above.

D1 and Tetsushi are silent about:

For claim 6, the interface device, wherein the register stores information) for a mode for maintaining the present transmission rate or information for a mode for switching to a transmission rate enabling the minimum speed transmission operation .

For claim 7, that the interface device, wherein setting of the operation mode stored in the register is changeable by a bus reset.

Cook from the same or similar field of endeavor discloses a serial bus system with the following features:

For claim 6, Cook et al. discloses the interface device (see Figure 1B and column 4, lines 39-44), wherein the register stores information (see column 3 lines 47- 51) for a mode for maintaining the present transmission rate (see column 8 lines 36-39) or information for a mode for switching to a transmission rate enabling the minimum speed transmission operation (see column 8 lines 7-10).

For claim 7, Cook discloses that the interface device (see column 4, lines 39-44), wherein setting of the operation mode stored in the register (see column 3 lines 47- 51) is changeable by a bus reset (see column 1 lines 55-62)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of D1 and Tetsushi by using the features, as taught by Cook, in order to provide obtaining a transfer speed prior to each isochronous transfer rather than storing a predetermined speed (see column 2)

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KENAN CEHIC whose telephone number is (571)270-3120. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, KWANG BIN YAO can be reached on (571) 272-3182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kenan Cehic/
Examiner, Art Unit 2616

/Kwang B. Yao/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2416